

THE REGISTER.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1875.

Grange Directory.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

OFFICERS OF THE ALLEN CO. GRANGES.

COUNTY COUNCIL. POSTOFFICE.
J. C. Cuyper, Master. Humboldt
A. G. Jones, Secretary. Iola
B. D. Allen, County Agent. Iola

COUNTY RELIEF COMMITTEE.
James Faulkner, Secretary. Iola
B. D. Allen, Secretary. Iola

DEER CREEK GRANGE.
B. L. Drennan, Master. Carls
J. G. Jordan, Secretary. Carls

DIAMOND GRANGE.
J. M. Smith, Master. Elkhart
G. L. Martin, Secretary. Elkhart

CRESCENT VALLEY GRANGE.
J. Van Klee, Master. Iola
J. C. Kelsa, Secretary. Humboldt

ELM CREEK GRANGE.
J. L. Arnold, Master. Iola
J. Delaplain, Secretary. Iola

ELSHORE GRANGE.
J. W. Donahue, Master. Elkhart
M. Stout, Secretary. Elkhart

IMPERIAL GRANGE.
L. C. Young, Master. Iola
B. M. Moore, Secretary. Iola

INDUSTRIAL GRANGE.
Robert Stanley, Master. Iola
Alex. Straubman, Secretary. Iola

IOLA GRANGE.
R. Cook, Master. Iola
S. L. Lacker, Secretary. Iola

BETHLE GRANGE.
J. Y. Young, Master. Iola
J. T. Sproul, Secretary. Iola

NEOSHO VALLEY GRANGE.
N. Hankins, Master. Iola
J. A. Woodin, Secretary. Iola

MAPLE GROVE GRANGE.
J. A. G. Saly, Master. Humboldt
E. L. Moore, Secretary. Humboldt

MAY FLOWER GRANGE.
W. E. Knott, Master. Geneva
C. Knott, Secretary. Geneva

ODESSA GRANGE.
R. V. Blair, Master. Odessa
S. W. Wilson, Secretary. Odessa

ROCK HILL GRANGE.
A. Cosine, Master. Iola
E. Lowe, Secretary. Iola

OWL CREEK GRANGE.
J. C. Cuyper, Master. Humboldt
J. L. Arnold, Secretary. Humboldt

Farm and Fireside.

How to Stack Grain.

J. H., of Ames, Iowa, gives us the following as the result of his experience in stacking grain. He says: I wish to say a few words to the farmer through the *Inter-Ocean* in regard to saving small grain. Much has been said about preparing the land for a crop and how to raise it, but I have never seen one word in print as to how to save it after it was raised. As a general thing farmers are careless how their grain is stacked, and I believe my experience would justify me in saying that enough grain is spoiled in the stack yearly to pay the threshing bill, which would amount to a large sum of money. I own one-half of a thresher, and have been threshing for five seasons, and many of the stacks would have turned the rain better if the stack had been turned over, or the other end up. We often find stacks huddled together so close that a machine cannot get in until forty or fifty dozen of bundles are taken out, and the farmer will grumble because it takes so long to set the machine. Ten feet is enough for a bottom for a stack and wide enough for a rick, and they should be far enough apart to leave seven feet span between them at the bulge. The inside course should be laid down closely and solid, in order that the center will not settle, and the outside course laid loosely that it may settle more than the center. All stacks should have a good bulge. In stacking dross never tramp the outside, but stand or walk around in the center, leaving the outside to settle. This is the way I find grain keeps best.

WOOL MOVEMENT IN MICHIGAN.
Accounts from Michigan are somewhat contradictory regarding the movement in the new clip of wool. The Detroit *Advertiser* states that it is being marketed freely all along the line of the Central Railroad, while at Wayne, Howell and Owosso the season has just opened and quote vigorously, the average price being 38c to 40c, while both extremes for washing fleeces are 35c to 45c. On the other hand, the Michigan *Farmer*, published also at Detroit, denies that the movement has become at all general or active, and says that most of the farmers are holding back and watching the indications, relying upon the high price of foreign wool, which practically precludes its importation, to compel the manufacturers to accede to their demands for higher prices than have been paid so far. Yet it admits that a much higher basis of value is very improbable in view of the condition of the market for woolen goods and the depressed state of the manufacturing industries.

GREEN BEANS.—Select those which shell easily; it is a great waste both of time and beans to shell those which are very young and small, and the product is not rich nor sweet. Have them as nearly alike in size as possible, otherwise the very young beans will be cooked so much as to lose their flavor before the older ones are done. They should be picked by a person of some judgment. Cook gently until all are done, the time depending entirely on the age of the bean. Serve them in their own juice, which should fill them nearly full when done.

A young man in Oswego jumped into the canal and ruined a fifty dollar suit of clothes to save a cross-eyed girl, and then wouldn't accept a button string which she collected for him. He said honesty was his own reward.

How to Make Maryland Biscuits.

Aunt Leilaurely tells us, in the *Ladies' Floral Cabinet* how she found out the true way of making genuine Maryland biscuits, which are good either warm or cold, invaluable for sandwiches for lunch, traveling and picnics, and will keep fresh a long time. She says the trouble was, she could not obtain a correct recipe for making them; everybody said they were easily made; the main thing was to pound them well, as that was what made them light; but they could not give the exact proportions for mixing. In despair, she applied to an old colored woman, who made them to perfection, and this is the result of their conference:

'Aunt Dinah, will you please tell me how you make your biscuits? Yours are so nice that I want the recipe.'

'Well, bless your heart, honey, dey's nollin to make; ole Diner don't have no 'ciet nor nollin, and her bixits is allus good.'

'Yes, I know aunty; but there are some people have such a genius for cooking, that no matter how they mix anything, it always comes out right; but I'm not one of that kind, and I know I won't get them right unless you tell me exactly how much of everything to put in.'

'Well, honey, jest yer take a pan of flour—and it must be good flour too—and a cleaver sized lump of shortnin' and a smart pinch of salt, and some water and tote it to the bixit block, and poun' it as if ole Nick himself was in it; make them out the size of a cake 'o sassage, hab yer stove jes so, shove em in, and when dey's done take 'em out, and dat's all.'

I was disappointed; but after all, her recipe was as definite as that 'ob de white folks', for all had told me to take a pan of flour and a lump of lard.

Grammar informs us that 'a' or 'an' are the only indefinite articles we have, but I have found out another, and that is lump; for, after wavering between one size of a walnut and one the size of your fist, you are in a miserable state of indecision whether, after all, one the size of your head was not intended. So, in our recipes, dear friends, don't let us have any lumps, please, for some of us are so stupid we don't know how much it is.

So, having exhausted all available sources of information with about the same result I set to work to find out myself, and by dint of measuring and some shrewd calculating, and adding that 'pinch of salt' and some water, the dough was ready to pound. This I did with something heavy, constantly turning it, not forgetting to continue it for a long time. I then took a small piece at a time, and rolled it out very thin, cut with a small tin, stamped them with the clock key, baked them very quickly, and the result was that I had far better crackers than I could buy.

It Looks Profitable.

A farmer of our acquaintance in this country cleared last year a cool \$2,000 on a flock of sheep numbering in the spring not over 150 ewes, and did it so easy that the wonder is, some one else doesn't go and do likewise. He is one of those hold fast men, who stick to a thing until they prove whether it is good or not. Years ago he went into the business with hundreds of others, and through one misfortune or another kept on the even tenor of his way, until today he is—well, better off than most of his brethren who dropped sheep and went into something else. He started with Merinos, and has bred strictly in this line. Each year he has sought to improve the wool of his flock by judiciously breeding to long and fine wooled bucks, and the result reached is certainly flattering to his skill and judgment as a breeder. The staple is superior in every way, and commands the highest price in the market. Not only this but his flock has attained some celebrity, and his lambs go off at good prices to ready customers. According to the old rule, ears of tame grass will keep three sheep through the year. At this rate, 60 acres if properly fenced—a part for pasturage and a part for hay—would feed 150 sheep, leaving them if on 80, 20 acres for crops to support them. Not every one could make \$2,000 a year off it, yet many could make \$1,000, and this is ten times more than many of us have cleared for the last ten years on wheat.—*Farmer's Union.*

A Horse Brake.

A San Francisco inventor has applied for a patent on a horse brake of his contrivance. It is intended to control a horse in much the same way as a wagon is governed in its movements by a brake. A buckle with a belt is attached to the breeching on the left side of the horse, and the belt is continued around the latter's breast, where it is fastened to the martingale. Thence it passes to the right-hand side of the buggy seat, where it is caught by a buckle and a loop. When the reins are pulled tight the brake presses on the fore legs of the horse immediately before the breast, stopping him instantly, and preventing him from rearing or kicking. Should the reins slip from the hands of the driver or break, the horse can be brought to a stand-still by pulling the strap, which is buckled at the right-hand side of the seat.

The German washerwomen use a mixture of 2 ozs. turpentine and 1 oz spirits of ammonia well mixed together. This is put into a bucket of warm water, in which 1/2 pound of soap has been dissolved. The clothes are immersed for 24 hours, and then washed. The cleansing is said to be greatly quickened, and 2 or 3 rinsings in cold water remove the turpentine smell.

Bearing Reins.

Some people have an idea that it is more difficult to drive horses without bearing reins and sharp curbs, especially in crowded streets, than which nothing can be more mistaken. I will state my own experience. I have never allowed bearing reins to be used on my horses either in town or country. My present London coachman, who has been always used to drive with tight bearing reins, thought at first he might have some difficulty in driving without them, but with plain easy bits, but he soon found the horses are much easier to guide and can be pulled up quicker. Their attention is fixed on their work, and not distracted by pain and the terror of the whip.

One of my horses I bought nearly five years ago, for a mere trifle, with the character of being a roarer, jibber and rearer. The coachman told me that I should never be able to drive him. The roaring soon ceased after the bearing reins was taken away, and by altering the harness so as to make it easy, he soon became a perfect animal, and I would not take any money for him. I now drive him with a young horse that has only been a few times in harness, but not having his mouth and temper spoiled by curbs, sharp bits, and bad driving, he is perfectly tractable, and they both obey the slightest touch of the reins. I am constantly receiving letters from people who have left off the barbarous, senseless method of driving, with the same satisfactory result, many in high rank among the number. The custom is rooted in the hard rock of fashion and ignorance, but when understood, it must give way to public opinion, good sense and humanity. Let it be done speedily.—*Cor. Daily News.*

An Ideal Home.

The most perfect home I ever saw was in a little house, into the sweet incense of whose fire went no costly things. Six hundred dollars served for a year's living of a father, a mother, and three children. But the mother was a creator of home, and her relations with her children were the most beautiful I have ever seen. Even a dull and commonplace man was lifted up and enabled to work for souls by the atmosphere which this woman created. Every inmate of her house involuntarily looked into her face for the key note of the day, and it always rang clear. From the rosebud or the clover leaf, which in spite of her housework she always found time to put by our plates at breakfast, down to the essay or story she had on hand to be read or discussed in the evening, there was no intermission of her influence. She always has been, and always will be, my ideal of a wife and a mother. If to her quick brain, loving heart, and exquisite tact had been added the application of wealth and the enlargement of wider culture, her house would have been absolutely the ideal home. As it was, it is the best I have ever seen. It has been more than twenty years since I crossed its threshold. I do not know whether she is living or not. But as I see her house after house in which fathers, mothers and children are dragging out their lives in a haphazard alternation of fitless routine and unpleasant collision, I always think with a sigh of that little cottage by the sea shore, and the woman who was the "light thereof," and I find in the face of many women and children, as plainly written and as sad to see as in the newspaper columns of "Persons"—"Wanted—A Home."

Smothered By a Cat.

Recently a cat played the following prank upon a Syracuse gentleman: The person had retired to bed, and had lain there some time, when his wife in the next room heard a singular noise. She inferred from the sound that her husband was sleeping soundly, but the noise grew more intense, and she concluded to find out what it might be. She went into the sleeping apartment, and found the family cat, with its nose thrust into her husband's mouth, and its paws tightly clasped about his throat. It required considerable exertion to remove the animal, as it clung tightly to its position. The gentleman was nearly suffocated, and but for the timely interference of his wife would have been killed.

A New Way to Measure Grain.

A good story is told of a Tioga county merchant who agreed to take a farmer's oats at forty cents per bushel if the latter would let him tramp the measure when filled. The farmer agreed to it. The buyer paid for sixty bushels and the next day went after them. The farmer filled the half-bushel and then the merchant got in and tramped them down, whereupon the farmer poured the oats so compressed into the bag. The merchant demanded that the measure should be filled up after tramping. The farmer informed him there was no agreement of that sort but that he might tramp down the oats to his heart's content after they were measured.

A New Kind of Cider.

M. Elouard, a lawyer of Andelys, France, has invented a new cider, said to be of excellent flavor—the peculiarity of which is that a large proportion of sugar beets is mixed with the apples before pressing; eighty pounds of beets is mixed in with the apples before pressing; the beets and apples are pressed together, then saturated with water, left quiet in a cellar for twenty-four hours, and pressed anew. This is repeated seven times. The inventor says he makes one hundred quarts of cider for eighty cents.

What Does the Apple Tree Eat?

Everything that has life, must eat to live. Plants and trees are no exception; they must have food upon which to subsist, or they die—and to have trees do well, they must have a particular kind of diet. They must have what they like. The question started, then is a practical one: What does the apple tree eat?

It lives for the most part upon spoon victuals; that is, it takes its bread and milk without the bread—nothing enters the stomach of a tree but in the form of a liquid, save such gases as may be taken up and enter into the circulation. It is found upon analysis, that the apple tree feeds largely upon carbonic acid, this substance affording one-fourth of its whole diet: This it gets in part from the air, and is absorbed through the leaves, and also it is taken up from the soil by the roots in the form of water. This material is supplied to the soil by the decay of vegetable and animal substances, which is applied directly to the soil in the shape of manure or green crops plowed under. Lime is another ingredient which enters largely into the food proper for trees. Nearly one-third part of the ash of the apple tree is lime. This we furnish by direct application to the soil of lime, plaster or gypsum. Potash is another ingredient. More than one-twelfth part is potash, and a little less than one-twelfth part is phosphate of lime; one-twentieth is magnesia, and about the same quantity is soda. Hence wood ashes become an excellent application for our orchard lands.

Besides these, there is silica, iron, sugar, sulphuric acid and other substances, which are required in the food furnished to the apple orchard, besides the oxygen and hydrogen which the trees drink in with water.

Barn-yard manures contain nearly all the elements that enter into the tree food, and if this is judiciously supplied, your apple trees will never die of starvation. But I have seen orchard trees starved to death, and it is my conviction that orchards suffer more from starvation than from any other cause.

We live in a most favored region for growing fine apples. Our sunlight, our heat, our rainfalls, and even our winters, are favorable for success in growing the apple; and it is our privilege to furnish the lotter and more humid climate with the best apples in the world. To-day the nations of Europe and other countries are eating of our fruits. In England our Newton Pippins are deservedly famous. I have heard it said that royalty has its well-furnished tables continually supplied with them.—*Cor. in Column's Rural World.*

Eating.

As so much of man's happiness and usefulness in life depends upon eating correctly, and as the housekeeper has so much control over this part of our living, we have no thought that a few suggestions on the science and art of eating might not be inappropriate.—*The Housekeeper.*

Every emotion of the heart, every operation of the mind, every motion of the body, or of any organ or member thereof consumes power which must be supplied by the food we eat; and while it is of the utmost importance that our food shall be wholesome, nutritious and digestible, it is of scarcely less importance that it be eaten correctly, at the right time and with our systems in the right condition. As first in order we would say, never eat when the body is exhausted. Under judicious management, farmers and farmers' wives need never have dyspepsia, for their plain fresh diet and free exercise should prevent that terrible disease, but statistics we think will prove that they are no more exempt from it than other classes. That they are not, we think, is attributable to the fact that they too often eat when they ought to rest; when their powers are too much exhausted to perform the functions of digestion.

The housewife, does her own work, or at least assists about it, works hard to hurry up dinner and have it ready promptly on time, calls the men before dinner is ready, hurrying to the last moment, and then, when she ought to lie down and rest, she sits down to the table and eats. She is so much exhausted that hunger has ceased, her organs of taste are inactive, her salivary glands do not perfectly perform their functions, she does not masticate well, and the food enters a stomach not prepared to perform the work of digestion.

The farmer hurries from the field and his severe labor, and while yet weary and exhausted, sits down and swallows his food, hurrying back to his labor. It is surprising that, after a few years, the digestive organs become impaired and so many farmers and farmers' wives have wrecked their health before arriving at middle age.—*Rural Home.*

Cheap Poultry Yard.

Set posts firmly in the ground, six feet high and eight feet apart. Take No. 9 wire and stretch it from post to post outside, fastening with staples made of wire driven to the posts. Place three wires one inch apart, one foot from the ground, another three at top of the posts. Take common laths and weave in, leaving three inches space between sides of each. This makes the fence four feet high. Then take other laths, picket one end, clamber the other like a chisel blade and interweave among the top wires; then shove the clambered edge down beside the top of the bottom lath, lapping under wire two inches. This makes a cheap, durable and pretty fence, seven feet and ten inches high, and is fowl tight. The wires should be left somewhat slack, as interweaving the laths will make it up.

System in Farm Labor.

The amount of muscle that can be saved by a little brain labor is wonderful. And yet the science of doing everything in proper season and place, in fact properly is something that agricultural papers, or farming books, cannot teach. Experience, calculation and forethought, are the mentors. A month before a piece of machinery is to be used, a glance at it will show where it is defective. A rainy day, a spare hour, a chance to take it to town to be repaired without going on purpose. These present themselves to the intelligent farmer and when the harvest is ripe, or the corn ready for the cultivator, there will be no delay for the mending of damaged machinery.

There is no such weak laziness, or wicked waste of time and opportunity, as the man practices who never has time to do anything properly. He goes to town with three errands, and comes home with only one finished, he has no time for the others. He plows for fifty acres of corn, but has no time to get in but forty. He plows with a dull plow, and chops with a duller axe, for lack of time to sharpen them. All these are the lack of forethought and system. A neglect to use the brain that God has given him to shape and direct and save the muscle. An ox will do the work, but he cannot plan it. The horse is powerful, but he is controlled by his master, and his power is utilized. Man's labor is but brute strength, and the stronger the brain is brought to bear upon it the more surely every stroke tells, and the more grand will be the results.

USE OF TOADS.—French horticulturists have followed the example of the English ones and peopled their gardens with toads. These reptiles are determined enemies of all kinds of snails and slugs, which, it is well known can in a single night destroy a vast quantity of lettuce, carrots, asparagus, etc. In Paris toads are sold at the rate of fifty cents a dozen. The dealers in this uninviting article keep it in large tubs, into which they plunge their bare hands and arms, without any fear of the poisonous bite to which they are supposed to expose themselves. Toads are also kept in vineyards, where they devour during the night millions of insects that escape the pursuit of nocturnal birds.

The enormous whisky frauds have not been without their tragic features. For the purpose of guarding against the possibility of detection by the revenue officers, a St. Louis distillery firm constructed a secret vat, unknown to their workmen, one of whom fell in and was drowned. Of course the funeral like the cause of death, was private.

It never pays to fret and growl when fortune seems our foe; the better bred will push ahead and strike a braver blow. For luck is work and those who shirk should not lament their doom, but yield the play and clear the way that better men have room.

PUBLIC REPORT OF A POLICEMAN.

I have not enjoyed good health for several years past, yet have not allowed it to interfere with my labor. Every one belonging to the laboring class knows the inconvenience of being obliged to labor when the body, from debility, almost refuses to perform its duty. I never was a believer in dosing with medicines; but having heard the *Vegetine* spoken of so highly, was determined to try it, and shall never regret that determination. As a tonic (which every one needs some time) it surpasses anything I ever heard of. It invigorates the whole system; it is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood. There are many of my acquaintances who have taken it, and all unite in praise of its satisfactory effect. Especially among the aged class of people, it imparts to them the one thing most needed in old age—calm, sweet repose, refreshing the mind as well as the body. One aged lady, who has been suffering through life with scrofula, and has become blind from its effects, having tried many remedies with no favorable result, was induced by friends to try the *Vegetine*. After taking a few bottles, she obtained such great relief that she expressed a wish for her sight, that she might be able to look upon the man who had sent her such a blessing. Yours respectfully,
O. H. HODGE,
Police Officer, Station 6.
Boston, Mass., May 9, 1871.

HEARTFELT PRAYER.

St. Paul, Aug. 22, 1864.
Dear Sir,—I should be wanting in gratitude if I failed to acknowledge what the *Vegetine* has done for me. I was afflicted eleven months since with Bronchitis, which settled into Consumption. I had night sweats and fever chills; was distressed by breath, and frequently spit blood; was emaciated, very weak, and so low that my friends thought my case hopeless. I was advised to make a trial of the *Vegetine*, which under the providence of God has cured me. That he may bless the use of your medicine to others, as he has to me, and that his divine grace may attend you, is the heartfelt prayer of your admiring humble servant,
BENJAMIN PETTINGILL.
P. S.—Mine is but one among the many cures your medicine has effected in this place. B. P.

MAKE IT PUBLIC.

South Boston, Feb. 9, 1871.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:
Dear Sir,—I have heard from very many sources of the great success of *Vegetine* in cases of Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, Catarrhs, and other diseases of kindred nature. I make no hesitation in saying that I know *Vegetine* to be the most reliable remedy for Catarrh and General Debility. My wife has been troubled with Catarrh for many years, and at times very badly. She has thoroughly tried every supposed remedy that we could hear of, and with all this she has for several years been gradually growing worse, and the discharge from the head was excessive and very offensive. She was in this condition when she commenced to take *Vegetine*; I could see that she was improving on the second bottle. She continued taking *Vegetine* until she had used from twelve to fifteen bottles. I am now happy in informing you and the public if you choose to make it public that she is entirely cured, and *Vegetine* accomplished the cure after nothing else would. Hence I feel justified in saying that *Vegetine* is the most reliable remedy, and would advise all suffering humanity to try it. For I believe it to be a good, honest vegetable medicine, and I shall not hesitate to recommend it. I am, &c., respectfully,
G. CARROLL.
Store 431 Broadway.

Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretory organs, allays inflammation, cleanses and cures ulcers, cures constipation, and regulates the bowels.

Has Entirely Cured Me.

Boston, October, 1870.
MR. STEVENS:
Dear Sir,—My daughter, after having a severe attack of whooping cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the *Vegetine*, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health. I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the *Vegetine* for this complaint, and am happy to say that it has entirely cured me. I have recommended it to my relatives to others, with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take; and I can heartily recommend it.
JAMES MORSE,
364 Athens Street.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

1875.

1875.

THE IOLA REGISTER.

SUBSCRIBE FOR IT.

TERMS:—\$2.00 A YEAR.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

IOLA, KANSAS.

The County Seat of Allen County.

Independent on all political questions, neutral on none. Devoted to the interests of Iola and Allen county. Makes

Local News a Specialty.

Correspondence on matters of general interest from all parts of the county encouraged.

Contains a good assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

And Condensed State News

Every Week.

Is in every respect a first-class

Local Newspaper.

Is the only Paper printed at the county seat.

Has a large home circulation, making it

A GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM

Support your Home Paper.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job Department of THE REGISTER office is well supplied with the

Latest Style Types,

And Job Printing of all kinds, such as

LETTER HEADS,

BILL HEADS,

NOTE HEADS,

STATEMENTS,

ENVELOPES,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

VISITING CARDS,

PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, &c., &c.,

PRINTED IN GOOD STYLE

—AND—

At the Very Lowest Rates.

JUSTICES' BLANKS

And all kinds of LEGAL BLANKS furnished in large quantities at low prices.

All Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

New Advertisements.

A FORTUNE IN IT. Every family buys it. Sold by agents. Address, G. S. Walker, Erie, Pa.
\$20 Daily to agents. 60 new articles and the best family paper in America, with two 60 Chromo, 10 American Manufactures Company, 300 Broadway, N. Y.

\$10. to \$500. invested in Wall Street often paid back explaining everything, and copy of the Wall Street Review.
Sent Free JOHN HICKLING & Co., Bankers and Wall Street Review, 72 Broadway New York.

"PSYCHOMANCY OR SOUL CHAIRING."—How either or both sexes, second and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple, mental acquisition all can possess, free by mail, for \$5. Together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding-Night Story, &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAMS & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED. The CENTENNIAL GAZETTEER of the United States and Territories. Shows the grand results of 100 years of Freedom & Progress. New and complete. Over 1000 pages. Illustrated. Everybody buys it, and sends for it from \$100 to \$200 a month. Address, J. C. McCURDY & Co., Publishers, St. Louis, Mo.

STOCK SPECULATIONS. Conducted by us in every form, on Commission only. Full and complete. Over 1000 pages. Illustrated. Everybody buys it, and sends for it from \$100 to \$200 a month. Address, J. C. McCURDY & Co., Publishers, St. Louis, Mo.

For COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS AND ALL THROAT DISEASES. Use Wells' Carbolic Tablets. PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES. A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY. For sale by Druggists generally, and FULFILL & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED FOR PATHWAYS OF THE HOLY LAND. Being a full description of Palestine, its History, Antiquities, Inhabitants and customs, second and to the great Discoveries recently made by the Palestine Exploring Expedition. It sells itself. Send for our terms to agents and send for it sells itself faster than any other book. Address, NATIONAL PUB. CO. Chicago, Ill. or St. Louis, Mo.

WHEREVER IT HAS BEEN TRIED JUBUBBA has established itself as a perfect regulator and sure remedy for disorders of the system arising from improper use of the Liver and Bowels. IT